

WILL SEND FOR HAMILTON

DEMAND FOR ACCOUNTING

McCall Again Promises to "Make Good"—Rebates Explained.

On return of John A. McCall to the witness stand at the insurance investigation yesterday resulted in the interesting testimony that neither the president of the New-York Life nor any other officer of the company had attempted to summon back from Europe the absent "Judge" Andrew Hamilton. It was also shown that there had been no attempt to obtain an accounting for the vast sum handled by the absent legislative agent. Mr. McCall declared that he had not called Hamilton back, but volunteered to do it if assured the committee really wished to see him. Mr. Hughes was not long in making this point clear. Mr. McCall then repeated the statement which he has already made, that if "Judge" Hamilton did not make up the unaccounted for \$225,000 of the "yellow dog fund" before December 15 he would personally meet the deficiency. The testimony showed "Judge" Hamilton to be at Paris or some Continental health resort and that there had been no communication with him since the developments regarding his legislative activity of nearly two months ago. Indirectly, the officers of the New-York Life had heard from the "Judge" through his daughter, and, as Mr. McCall testified, "had not had the heart to recall a sick man."

Hardly less striking was the testimony of John McGuinness, Jr., a confidential clerk, formerly attached to the office of Thomas B. Jordan, the controller of the Equitable, who was removed for refusing to divulge the inside facts regarding the \$635,000 "yellow dog fund." Mr. McGuinness produced the confidential letters which had passed between Jordan and the missing legislative agent of the "Big Three" insurance companies, A. C. Fields. These letters consisted of little memoranda on bills introduced in the legislature which the Equitable asked its legislative agent to have killed. The character of these measures was significant in itself. There were among them bills of taxation, which were the work of the legislative committees; there were bills regulating the hours of labor, proposed because they would affect the stenographers employed by the Equitable. Bills providing for fireproofing and elevators in tenement houses were opposed for equally selfish reasons.

The usual comments on these bills made by Jordan were: "Very bad bill," "Should be killed," "Please watch carefully." This applied to bills that might have been "struck" or blackmailed measures, and it applied to bills that were clearly necessary revenue measures. Assemblyman John McKeown, a Democratic member of the committee, listened in astonishment to the transcript of orders from Jordan that two of his bills should be killed as "bad measures." The absurdity of the whole performance was indicated by the reference to a bill that provided that stockholders should have a right to examine the books of their company.

"Of course we are opposed to this," wrote Jordan, and the unconscious humor of this aroused a general laugh. The list of bills to be opposed stretched over seven years, from 1898 to 1905. Mr. Hughes consumed half an hour in reading those of the first two years, and then rested until the morning session to-day. Apparently the opposition to legislation was entirely successful.

John R. Hegeman, who also testified at great length yesterday, supplied specific figures for the rebates he had received from Vermilye & Co. and later from William A. Read & Co. for his private account. These made a total of approximately \$70,000. William A. Read testified that these rebates were a recognition of the importance of the Metropolitan's business which his firm received. He also testified that the loans he had received from the Metropolitan through President Hegeman at a rate lower than the market were in return for his services to the Metropolitan, and that he had offered to pay the full market rate. By figures supplied by the Metropolitan and by President Hegeman's testimony it was clearly indicated that there had been no sale of securities to or through W. A. Read & Co. at a price below the market rate, or any purchase at a price above the market rate. In the case of one purchase in which this had apparently occurred Mr. Hegeman indicated that there had been a mistake in comparison of figures in "The Financial Chronicle." The whole incident was adequately explained, and it was definitely shown that the conclusions drawn on this point last week were erroneous.

MR. HEGEMAN PAID BACK.
Among the interesting points shown in Mr. Hegeman's testimony was the fact that as a result of the scandal that arose out of the syndicate operations in the Equitable Life last spring he had covered back to the Metropolitan all his profits that had arisen from any share of the Metropolitan in syndicates in which he took part. The total of his syndicate profits was shown to be \$64,000, and the amount covered back \$16,000. An amusing detail that came out was that after this refund had been made a strong statement had been sent to the Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee that no officer of the Metropolitan had profited by any stock or bond deal. In this regard Mr. Hegeman expressed himself as strongly of the opinion that no restitution had been necessary and that no impropriety had been committed in taking the profits. But he explained that after a conference with advisers, one of whom had differed with him, he had returned the \$16,000 to avoid all possible discussion on the subject.

A rather curious situation was shown to exist with reference to the real estate transactions of the Metropolitan. A number of instances were shown where the property of the Metropolitan had been "swapped." Some question as to the right of the company to "swap" real estate where it had received the permission of the Supreme Court to buy new property appeared to exist in the minds of the inquirers, although the point was not pressed. It was shown, for example, that the German-American Building, at No. 25 Nassau-st., had been "swapped" for the Hotel Marlborough and several parcels of property in Harlem, and were subsequently sold.

Mr. Hughes inquired into the wisdom of the acquisition of apartment houses or hotels by insurance companies, but the officers of the company maintained that the exchange had been profitable. Another "swap" was that of the Westminster Hotel for the Parker Building, at 4th-ave., which was in turn "swapped" for the Seymour Hotel, on which the Mutual Life was shown to have foreclosed a mortgage. Frederick H. Eckers, who had charge of this end of the Metropolitan business, testified that permission to acquire property had been obtained from the Supreme Court in conformity with the law, but that no intimation had been conveyed to the court that a "swap" was contemplated. There was another trade in property, owned in East

Continued on third page.
DEWEY'S RICH CLARET WINES.
Win aid to the enjoyment of your dinner.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 335 Fulton St., New York.
-Advt.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SAILORS FEASTING AT CONEY ISLAND.



MESSAGE COMPLETED.

PRESIDENT HAS PROOFS.

Longer than Last Year—Many Important Topics Treated.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 13.—President Roosevelt's message to the 59th Congress has been completed and is in type, and the President is now going over the proofs, which have been sent to him from the Government Printing Office. Nothing remains to be done with the important document, apart from here and there a change of phrase or word, but the printing and binding of the copies for delivery to both houses of Congress on Tuesday, December 5, three weeks from to-morrow. Following the custom of former years, every daily newspaper in the country will receive a copy of the message in confidence several days before the paper is read to the members of Congress. This favor is granted by the President in order that the newspapers may have ample time to "set up" the message in their composing rooms and arrange whatever mechanical details may be necessary to guard against errors and guarantee prompt reproduction and distribution of the document when it is "released," at the moment the reading clerk in the two houses of Congress begin their time honored task.

Although no official forecast has yet been given out or will be made public before the message is read to Congress, it may be said that the forthcoming pronouncement is one of the strongest and most vigorous thus far written by President Roosevelt. It is considerably longer than last year's message, because it deals with a greater number of important topics. The most important portion of the message is that dealing with the subject of railway rate legislation. The President's recommendations are practically the same as those contained in his message of a year ago, and they have been recently foreshadowed in the speech which Senator Knox delivered at Pittsburgh. The President is determined to secure effective, comprehensive, reasonable rate legislation at the coming session of Congress.

Another important and effective section deals with the subject of the Panama Canal. Impresses on Congress the necessity of immediate legislation which will make it possible for the Secretary of the War to order the construction of a canal of the Panama Canal, and to remove all doubt as to the authority of the commission to begin at once the disbursement of the proceeds from such bond sale.

MR. ROBINSON LOSES STUD.

President's Brother-in-Law Plays Detective and Finds It.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, her uncle, Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Theatre last night in a rented automobile. On entering the box Mr. Robinson discovered the loss of a stud, valued at \$1,000. A search was made of the aisle and lobby without success, and Mr. Robinson then telephoned to the cab company to have the car sent back to the theatre, without giving coach sent back to the theatre. When the cab arrived he entered and found his stud on the floor. Before the performance began further search of the car was made by a man who, in the excitement of a search for a lost stud, had been given a key to the car. The stud was found, and the car was returned to the theatre.

NORWAY WANTS A KING.

Vote Shows Big Majority for Prince Charles.

Christiania, Nov. 14.—At 2 o'clock this morning the returns of the plebiscite were still incomplete. The results in 418 constituencies show 233,065 votes in favor of Norway and 62,739 against him. The Republican expected to poll 33 per cent. of the vote, but obtained only 21 per cent. All interesting peculiarity of the plebiscite is the strong Monarchical leanings of the voters. It is also noticeable that the Monarchists seem to control the districts surrounding Christiania and all the coast districts, while the Republicans predominate in the interior and the northern districts.

After midnight a great crowd cheered Premier Michelsen and President Berner of the storting. The Premier addressed the people from a balcony, and the President congratulated them on the result of the plebiscite.

ALARM IN HAVANA.

Government Said to Fear a Coup d'Etat—Palace Strongly Guarded.

Havana, Nov. 14.—It is believed that the government fears a coup d'etat, as the number of police at the palace has recently been trebled, and for the last two nights the policemen have been compelled to sleep on the palace floor.

A NICARAGUA CANAL.

Report That Great Britain and Japan Have Decided to Build It.

Mexico City, Nov. 13.—"The Mexican Herald" prints a story, saying it has information that the governments of Great Britain and Japan have practically decided to construct a ship canal of their own across Nicaragua, practically on the lines of the plan rejected by the American government. Great Britain to furnish the capital and Japan the labor.

DEATH WAKES SLEEPER.

Professor Talks with Wife as Paralysis Creeps Over Him.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Richmond, Va., Nov. 13.—Professor A. C. Wightman, of Randolph Macon College, Ashland, one of the best known biologists and scientists of this State, the holder of a fellowship in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, was aroused from his sleep at 4 o'clock this morning by unmistakable symptoms of paralysis. Arousing his young wife, he acquainted her with his condition and talked with her cheerfully until he died. He was still talking with the distressed woman when he lost consciousness. His illness was brought on by an acute attack of indigestion.

PAINTED SIGN ON SHIP.

Sailors on West Virginia Jost at Lieutenant's Expense.

With a crew nearly all untrained and unruly, Captain Arnold and Lieutenant George, of the West Virginia, have had their hands full for the last few days. It leaked out last night at the dinner at Coney Island that, on the morning before the fleet arrived in the harbor, some artist had decorated one side of the vessel in a way which is not set down in the regulations. Lieutenant George is known among the sailors of the West Virginia as "Bulldog" George. When the West Virginia hove in sight of the flagship on the morning before the fleet's arrival in port, the officers of the Massachusetts were greatly surprised to read on the side, in big black letters, which stood out plainly on the white background, "Arnold Sanatorium—Bulldog George, Keeper." One of the tars had been lowered over the side during the night with decorative intent.

The Massachusetts signalled the West Virginia immediately, and a liberal coat of white paint was applied. The artist, when discovered, will neither be rewarded nor promoted.

MAYOR'S MOTHER HOME.

"George Is a Good Boy and Has Made a Good Mayor," She Says.

Mrs. George B. McClellan, mother of Mayor McClellan, arrived here yesterday on the Red Star liner Zealand from Antwerp. Previous engagements prevented the Mayor from meeting his mother at Quarantine. Mrs. McClellan begged to be excused when the subject of the recent election was reached. She was greatly pleased when reference was made to the Mayor's reelection. "I am delighted to know that my son has been elected for the second term," said Mrs. McClellan. "He is a good boy and has proven himself a good Mayor."

GOVERNOR TALKS WITH MR. ODELL.

No Political Significance, Say Both—Assemblyman Merritt May Be Speaker.

Governor Higgins had a brief chat with ex-Gov. Orrin O'Connell, chairman of the Republican State Committee, yesterday. Both Mr. Higgins and Mr. O'Connell declared that the talk was of no political significance. The Governor said that he would attend the meeting of the State Board of Charities to-day, and would return to Albany to-morrow. He would not discuss political matters. Mr. O'Connell had a busy day of headquarters. He talked with many of the district leaders and Assemblymen-elect. William Halpin, president of the Republican County committee, was also at the meeting. It was rumored that the Speakership contest was talked over, but this was denied. It could not be said that the Assemblyman Merritt, of 21, Lawrence-ho, developed the speakership contest.

MAY GIVE 70 CENT GAS.

THE COMMISSION TO SIT.

Two Petitions Presented Asking It to Take Action on Price.

The State Lighting Commission will begin next Monday at the City Hall a hearing on the application of citizens for a reduction in the price of gas in this city. If advance information can be depended on, the commission will order a reduction in the price of gas from \$1 to about 75 cents or 70 cents a thousand feet. The State Lighting Commission recommended a uniform rate for this city of 80 cents a thousand feet, and an attempt was made to pass a bill making this the rate. After a bitter fight the bill failed to pass, its opponents being led by Senator Patrick H. McCarran.

The State Commission is composed of the following: Frederick E. Gunnison, chairman; John C. Davies, ex-Attorney General, and Lucien L. Shedd. The commission has offices in the Hanover Bank Building. For weeks it has been getting ready for practical action.

Before the commission are several petitions asking a reduction in the price of gas. One of these is known as the Page petition, its sponsor being Alfred C. Page. It asks for a reduction of the rate to 75 cents a thousand feet. Another petition has been filed by Clarence J. Shearn, candidate on the Hearst ticket for District Attorney. It asks for a reduction in the rate in accordance with the findings of the Stevens committee, which found that gas could be sold in this city at a fair profit at 75 cents a thousand.

Under the law the State Commission can investigate on its own initiative the quality and purity of gas and the pressure employed on the mains, but it has no authority to take up the question of reducing the price of gas unless requested by the Mayor of a city or by a petition signed by at least one hundred citizens.

Mayor McClellan, while putting himself on record in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in favor of a municipal lighting plant, has not made any move toward getting a lower rate from the gas companies for the general public. Because of the absence of action by the city's accredited representatives, two petitions were signed and forwarded to the State commission without asking assistance from Mayor McClellan.

Mayor McClellan will not be on hand next Monday when the committee meets. He left the City Hall yesterday afternoon, after announcing that he would not be back for a week or two. It is understood that he went to the pier to meet the ship which brought his mother from France. He worked hard in the campaign, and his friends have advised him to take a few days or weeks off. It is understood that last night he went to Boston, and that he will not be at the City Hall until about the middle of next week.

While the gas companies are powerless to prevent the State commission from holding hearings, it is understood that they will not reduce their rates for gas to the public at large until compelled to do so. It was said yesterday that if the commission orders a reduction in the rates the companies will raise the question of the constitutionality of the act conferring extraordinary powers on the State commission.

BIG GAIN IN SUBWAY'S TRAFFIC.

Increase of 200,000 Passengers a Day Over Number Carried a Year Ago.

The traffic on the subway and elevated roads of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, it is announced, has increased largely since October 1, and is now averaging more than 200,000 passengers a day in excess of the number carried at this time last year.

NOT TO RELIEVE MONEY MARKET.

Secretary Shaw Will Interfere Only if Business Interests Suffer.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Secretary Shaw has not yet decided to come to the relief of the money market. He authorizes the statement that he will not interfere unless convinced that business interests are likely to suffer. Thus far no productive business interest, manufacturer, transporter, merchant or banker has asked it. He will not come to the relief of speculation. Should any business concern be denied desired credit at reasonable rates the Secretary wants to know the facts. He believes the maturity of New-York loans are still made at or below 8 per cent. Cash money and speculation long time money in other words, market money, as distinguished from customers' money—is abundant.

RALPH VOORHEES GIVES \$100,000.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Holland, Mich., Nov. 13.—President Jolter today announced that Ralph Voorhees, the blind philanthropist, of Clinton, N. J., is the giver of \$100,000 recently received by Hope College.

PRINCE AT CONEY ISLAND.

SEES 2,600 TARS DINE.

Admiral Attends Chamber of Commerce Dinner and Speaks.

Prince Louis of Battenberg yesterday met the leaders of finance, and afterwards saw the sailors and marines of both fleets embarked on an all night cruise in search of good fellowship, and attended the typical Bohemian affair of the year. Between noon and midnight the prince was a guest at a luncheon and reception given by the Chamber of Commerce, visited the great dinner of the enlisted men at Coney Island with his staff and American officers, attended the ball given by the English warrant officers for the Americans on board the Drake, saw the first night at the horse show, and went from there to the Lamb's Gambol.

Despi. the swift pace at which he is swinging from one social affair to another, Prince Louis maintains his health and his normal moral outlook on life. He appreciates America and its ideas, and his sense of humor absorbs readily the startling contrasts of the entertainment provided for him. In fact, he says he wishes he could stay over here much longer.

While the members of the Chamber of Commerce probably thought there was the main affair of the day for the prince, the sailors of the combined fleets knew such an opinion was a vain delusion. It was their day, and they spread themselves in making the most of it. With a prince, the commanding admiral, and various captains as their guests, they became persons of much consequence in the world, and it took much liquid mellowments to enable them to lay aside the dignity demanded for the occasion.

The preparations for the big dinner had been going on for three days, yet last night found everything in confusion, committees swamped under the hundreds of sailors and marines who charged Staudt's, captured it, and sacked the captured city after the most approved fashion.

WHAT THE SAILORS CONSUMED.

The committee of arrangements, of which B. Schumacher, chief quartermaster of the Maine, was the chairman, declared that the following was the actual quantity of good things provided for the visitors and their hosts: 15,000 Little & Co. cigars, 300 gallons of soup, 3,000 pounds of bluefish, 3,000 pounds of roast chicken, 25 barrels of potatoes, 50 hams, 500 loaves of bread, 4,000 rolls, 100 gallons of ice cream, 500 quarts of coffee, 250 pounds of cheese, 25 pounds of cake, 300 pounds of nuts and raisins, 20,000 cigars, 2,000 gallons of tobacco, 2,000 clay pipes and 25,000 bottles of beer.

When the prince appeared with Rear Admiral Evans, Davis, Brownson and Dickens, and the band began to play "God Save the King," quickly followed by "The Star Spangled Banner," every man was on his feet in an instant, wildly cheering. In the hulls could be heard a group of British jacksies yelling "Hurrah for Bob Evans—Fighting Bob!" Then the Yankee boys would shout "Hurrah for the prince, for he's a jolly good fellow!"

After the prince and his party had gone, and before the dinner was fairly over, a vaudeville entertainment began on a stage at the south end of the hall. Only those near the stage could hear a word of the songs, but that did not matter, they cheered everybody and everything, including themselves.

Sailors and marines, machinists and stokers, each wearing from one to a score of emblems of each nation, went out of the hall in a steady stream for an hour after dinner to see the sights. The nearby fakers, shooting booths and electric photograph galleries did a hand office business. Sailors of both countries insisted on having their pictures taken seated in automobiles; others wanted to show their marksmanship.

Back they streamed into the big hall again, singing songs, and when the band played a waltz they danced with each other. There was no limit to the beer. A man in uniform had only to express a wish for some, and it was fairly pushed at him. "I say, matey," yelled a son of old England, "blime if this don't beat old Portsmouth—eh, Bill?"

And so it went on, until the boys began to think of New-York—the British, of "coaling ship" in the morning, and the Yankee boys of seeing themselves and their visitors safe across the bridge. With a bottle of beer in each hand and from one to a dozen clapped away in their blue shirts, the jacksies climbed aboard the cars and came back singing "We're off to sweet America in the morning" and "Encore—one beer more."

When the American committee heard that their friends, the British sailors, had been ordered to report on board their ships at 7 o'clock in the morning they went to the prince in a body and asked him to extend the shore leave of the Englishmen. He at once granted their request and gave orders, through his flag officer, Lieutenant Sowerby, that the men need not report until 11 o'clock. When the sailors heard this they sent up an old fashioned British cheer that could have been heard a mile.

The three parlor cars that brought Prince Louis and his staff to the island also brought the commanding officers of all of the American and British ships. The executive officers of several ships were present, as well as some of the junior officers of both navies.

As the Prince's party seated itself, a little girl, Gladys Scott, dressed all in white, marched usually up to Prince Louis, bearing a huge bouquet of pink and white chrysanthemums, which she presented gravely to the prince. He smiled, thanked her and kissed her. Then the child went to Admiral Evans and gave to him a companion bouquet. He, too, kissed her, whereupon she scampered from the room, much delighted.

After about an hour there, the prince and Admiral Evans, with half a dozen of their officers, boarded several automobiles provided by R. A. C. Smith, and were whirled back to Manhattan, where they attended the warrant officers' ball on board the Drake. As they departed the men sprang to their feet, cheering like mad.

At noon yesterday the prince and his staff officers attended a dinner given by Morris K. Jesup at the Chamber of Commerce, after which there was a reception in the large hall of the building. The reception was notable chiefly for a speech by the prince, in which he expressed his great good will toward the American people and declared that between his country and this there were ties which bound them together in a steadfast alliance.

The prince reached the building a little early for the luncheon, so it was suggested that he see some of the points of interest downtown. The party drove to the Cotton Exchange, where the prince watched the brokers and then came back to the Chamber of Commerce. The luncheon was an elaborate affair, although informal. About fifty persons were present, seated at 14 shaped tables. There were short speeches by the prince, Mr. Jesup and Mr. Choate. Among those present were Rear Admiral Evans, Captain

Continued on second page.

NOTHING QUITE EQUALS IT.

The Twentieth Century Limited, the 15-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines, leaves New York 3:20 p. m., arrives Chicago 8:20 next morning—a night's ride.

KING HORSE HOLDS COURT.

A PRINCE PAYS HOMAGE.

Queen Fashion Looks On, While the Crowd Applauds.

King and queen and prince held merry carnival at the opening of the horse show, at Madison Square Garden, last night, each vying with the other for the centre of the stage. Fiercely fought the battle wage, and when the bloodless fray was finished there was probably not one of the twelve persons who crowded the great amphitheatre to suffocation who dared to name the winner.

The King, of course, was King Horse, and never did he prance into the ring with more regal tread, nor paw the tanbark with more haughty mien, nor curvet about the judges with more graceful motion. The queen, it is needless to state, was none other than Queen Fashion, who came decked with ermines and jewels to the value of an emperor's ransom, and, totally oblivious to the doings of King Horse, held court in the boxes and arena seats.

Last, but not least, the prince, scion of a royal house, surrounded by a glittering suite, came and saw and conquered. Loud rang the hearty cheers of a kindred people for Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, the representative of King Edward VII, who came from a land far famed for the beauty of its women and the speed and grace of its horses, yet had a goodly meed of praise for what he saw.

The news that Prince Louis would attend the opening of the horse show attracted to the Garden the largest crowd which ever tried to gain admission to New-York's premier playground. While thousands gained access to the interior, thousands more were shut out, and these were forced to be content with peering Madison-ave. and the streets adjacent to the Garden and waiting to catch a fleeting glimpse of the royal party as it made its entry to the Garden. So dense was the throng, indeed, that it was with difficulty that Prince Louis and his staff reached the entrance.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT ATTENDS.

Great magnet that the prince proved, he was not the sole attraction, for Miss Alice Roosevelt occupied a prominent box, while the other arena boxes held scores of men and women whose names are known to two continents. To greet the prince, in fact, were assembled the oldest and richest of New-York's aristocracy, and these in turn sufficed to draw to the horse show people from almost every walk of life.

Democratic indeed was the grand promenade which was one solid mass of humanity, and where the capitalist and the social leader rubbed elbows with the clerk and the dressmaker. Apropos of the latter, the modistes were out in force, as usual, and it is safe to hazard the guess that many a Parisian creation which cost its weight in yellow metal will soon have an American counterpart.

It was exactly 9:40 p. m. when a shrill blast sounded from the bugler, and forthwith the band burst into the soul inspiring strains of "God Save the King." This could mean only one thing—that royalty was approaching. With a wild cheer of welcome the spectators arose and every eye scanned the main entrance through which it was expected that Prince Louis and his suite would momentarily burst into view. The crowd waited and the suspense grew apace, but the British admiral did not appear.

Soon, however, the crowd detected the royal guest and his party skirting the arena boxes and ascending to the royal box, over the entrance at the Madison-ave. end of the garden. Into which the prince and suite slowly filed. Owing to the dense crowd at the entrance, the famous guest had come in through the assembly hall, thus avoiding the perhaps democratic, but none the less unpleasant, experience of pushing through a solid wall of gaping spectators.

The order of entry into the royal box was as follows: Prince Louis of Battenberg and Mrs. R. D. Evans, Admiral R. D. Evans and Mrs. R. M. Thompson, Admiral C. H. Davis and Mrs. Frederick Deane, Captain Adm. Willard H. Brownson and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Dr. Willard H. Brownson and General Frederick D. Grant, Captain Barnett and Captain Cowles, Commander Byrne and Commander Carey, Mrs. Mabel King-Hall, Miss Ogden and Colonel R. M. Thompson, Captain King-Hall and General Crosby, Lieutenant Lauman, Captain Farquhar, Captain Pierce, Captain T. C. McLean, Captain W. H. Wheeler, Captain Robertson, Captain Emory, Captain Duncan Kennedy, Captain Raymond P. Rodgers, Captain Kerr, Lieutenant Sowerby, Captain Reeder, Mrs. H. S. P. Pell, Mrs. F. E. C. Ryan.

PRINCE IN ROYAL BOX.

The mounted police, in force, accompanied the prince and party from Coney Island to Madison Square Garden and waited while the party was inside. When it left the garden the same strong escort conducted it to the Lamb's, the next point of destination. When the royal party seated itself in the box the prince was in the centre, with Mrs. Evans on one side and Mrs. Thompson on the other. While the party was arranging itself the band played a medley of British and American national anthems. Then the spectators seated themselves and the horse show, forgotten for the moment, went on again.

Prince Louis remained less than one hour in the Garden, but before he left he showed that he believed in democratic methods thoroughly, for, with General Grant, he descended onto the promenade, and, guarded before and behind by policemen, made the circuit of the arena. He was jostled and bumped, but he minded it never a bit and seemed to derive real enjoyment from the experience. Some of the members of the royal suite followed suit.

Prince Louis said on leaving the Garden: "I have never seen anything like this in Europe. Everything is so admirably arranged. I am so delighted with the horse show that I shall do my best to come again some afternoon before I leave New-York."

The going of the Prince did not lessen interest in the classes which wound up the night's programme. There was more room, too, when the early goes went, and it was a pleasure to the promenade, and, guarded before and behind by policemen, made the circuit of the arena. He was jostled and bumped, but he minded it never a bit and seemed to derive real enjoyment from the experience. Some of the members of the royal suite followed suit.

The second class of the evening was for maras or geldings to be brought up and brought out eleven entries. Reginald C. Vanderbilt had four entries, but failed to show. Alfred G. Vanderbilt entered Portia, but the mare got the gate. Coachmen, of course, drove. William H. Moore had three horses eligible, but the best he could do was to get the yellow ribbon with Foraker, a bay gelding. The blue went to Operator, a chestnut gelding, entered by Doersia Park Sta-